

SAMSONOVA, T. I.

23697 OB IZMENENII SOSKOV ZRITEL'NYKH NERVOV PRI CHEREPNO. MOZGOVYKH
RANENIYAKH VOYENNOGO VREMENI. TRUDY SARAT. GOS. MED. INTA, T.VIII,
1949, S. 365-71

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

SAMSONOVA, T.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Fixation of the graft in partial penetrating keratoplasty. Vest.
oft. 33 no.4:35-36 JI-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz glasnoy kliniki (dir. prof. I.F.Vorob'yev) Saratovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION,
*fixation of graft)

SAMSONOVA, Tat'yana Ionovna

State of Spectator-nerve Apparatus of organs of Sight Concerning
Different Flows of Craneal Cerebral Wounded

Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medical Science, Chair of Eye
Diseases (head, Prof. I.F. Vorob'yev) Saratov Medical Institute, 1955

SAMSONOVA, T. I.

"The Condition of the Visual-Nerve Apparatus of the Organ of Sight During the Varied Course of Cranial-Brain Wounds and Their Consequences." Dr Med Sci, Saratov State Medical Inst, Min Higher Education RSFSR, Saratov, 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SAMSONOVA, T.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Visual functions in patients with late aftereffects from brain and skull injuries. Oft.zhur. 11 no.1:11-14 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (dir. - prof. I.F.Vorob'yev) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SKULL--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

(BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

SAMSONOVA, T.I., prof.

Prevention of eye injuries in manual training classes. Vest.oft.
no.4:46-48 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Zav. kafedroy glaznykh bolezney Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(~~EYE~~—WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (MANUAL TRAINING—SAFETY MEASURES)

SOV-21-58-8-14/27

AUTHOR: Samsonova, T.M.

TITLE: Properties of Ocherous Clays in the Khar'kov Region (Svoystva okhristykh glin Khar'kovshchiny)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp 857-858 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a deposit of ocherous clays located in the Sukha Kam'yanka ravine, 17 km from the town of Izyum in the Khar'kov region. The geological peculiarities of occurrence of these clays were investigated by V.S. Levitskiy during 1953 to 1955. The author performed chemical and mineralogical analyses of these clays and found out that ferrous compounds in their composition are mainly limonite and magnetite. The photometric study of the degree of light reflection by this ocher was conducted by means of a FM universal photometer. The whiteness of the tested ochers was found as ranging from 26.6 to 40.5 %. A comparison of these values with the Fe_2O_3 content and the coating capacity of the ochers shows that the photometric method can be employed for a rapid and accurate estimate of the quality of ocherous clays by the content of pigment. The author concludes that the Sukha Kam'yanka deposit of ocherous clays can be used for the production

Card 1/2

Properties of Ocherous Clays in the Khar'kov Region

SOV-21-58-8-14/27

of mineral paints in the Ukraine.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Kiyev Polytechnic Institute)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, B.S. Lysin

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Clays--Properties 2. Clays--Analysis 3. Photometers--Applications

Card 2/2

BAZHENOVA, L.N. [Bazhenova, L.M.]; SAMSONOVA, T.M.

Study of pyrophyllite schists of the Kuryanov deposits of Zhitomir province for their complex utilization. Dop. AN URSR no.7:946-949 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR B.S.Lysinym.

ANTSUTA, Ye.B., arkhitekt.; KIRILLOV, N.P., arkhitekt.; KUZNETSOV, V.V., arkhitekt.;
SLOTINTSEVA, M.N., arkhitekt.; PIATIN, S.G., inzh. Prinsipalni uchastiki:
CHUYENKO, R.G., arkhitekt.; MOSEVICH, Ya.Ya., arkhitekt.; GLAZKOV, F.I.,
st. tekhnik; GOLUKHOV, G.I., inzh.; SAMSONOVA, T.T., inzh.; KOLESOVA,
Ye.Ye., st. tekhnik; MAKAROVA, T.N., tekhnik; SHAMBAT, M.S., inzh.;
SEMENOVA, G.V., inzh.; PLATUNIN, Yu.S., gr. inzh.; VOL'NOVA, T.F.,
tekhnik; SOLOV'YEV, M.I., inzh.; MOREV, I.A., tekhnik.

[Two-apartment house with two-room apartments; standard plan 1-102-5]
Dvukhkvartirnyi zhiloi dom, kvartiry v dve komnaty; tipovoi proekt
1-102-5. Moskva, Al'bom 1. 1960. 27 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut tipovykh proyektov.
(Apartment houses--Designs and plans)

SAMSONOVA, V. P.

"Histological Observations of the Regeneration of the Bones of a Cat Under Various Conditions." Cand Med Sci, Chair of Histology and Embryology, Leningrad State Pediatric Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SAMSONOVA, V. G.

"Effect of Intensity Upon the Threshold of Stereoscopic Perception in the Condition of Dark-Adaptation of the Eye", Fizyolog. Zhurnal SSSR, Vol. 19, 1935, No. 6.

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Influence of the shapes of objects upon the speed of discrimination and contrast perceptibility of the eye. *Physiol. J. USSR*, 1939, 26: No. 2-3.

SAMSONOVA, V. G.

"Hypocapnic and Anoxaemic Effect Accompanying Variation of Threshold Values of Color Purity," Dokl. AN SSSR, 44, No.1, 1944

Dept. Physics, Military Med. Acad. im. Kirov

SAMSONOVA, V. G.

USSR/Physiol

Feb 49

Light-Measurements
Radiation - Physiological Effects

"Measurement of Light Sensitivity Under the Influence
of Successive Depositions of Monochromatic Irritants,"
V. G. Samsonova, Lab of Biophysics, Inst of Physiol Acad
I. P. Pavlov, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 5

Presents experimental data studying variations in the
thresholds of light sensitivity for the apparatus of
peripheral vision during consecutive applications of
irritants by monochromatic light of threshold intensi-
ty, which is the same or opposite according to the
color of spectral radiation. Submitted by Acad. I. A.
Orbeli, 15 Dec 48.

29/49796

SAMSONOVA, V. G.

USSR/Medicine - Vision
Eye

1 Nov 49

"Visibility Curves for Nocturnal Vision, in Dependence Upon the Place of Stimulation in the Retina," V. G. Samsonova, Physiol Inst Imeni Pavlov, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIX, No 1

PA 156T62

Plots curves for nocturnal and crepuscular vision according to measurements of absolute threshold of light sensitivity at center of foveal area, the edge of fovea centralis at three given distances from it for six observers. Data adduced show that everyone does not have fovea centralis free from crepuscular sight

156T62

USSR/Medicine - Vision (Contd)

1 Nov 49

apparatus. It can be developed more or less, but just as there is daylight sight apparatus in the periphery, there is crepuscular sight apparatus in the fovea centralis of most people. Submitted by Acad L. A. Orbell 15 Aug 49.

156T62

SAMSONOVA, V. G.

"Light and Discriminatory Sensitivity of the Eye Relative to Intensity, Area,
and Location of Stimulus," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No.5, 1950

BC SAMSONOVA, V.G.

10

Abstract related to measurement of light and color thresholds of the fovea centralis. V.G. Samsonova (C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1980, 93, 422-424). This paper contains the results of experimental investigations into the sensitivity of threshold intensity for the perception of light by the fovea required for the perception of color in the center of the retina. It is confirmed that the fovea is capable of seeing in both light and dark adaptation.

Keywords: Fovea centralis; Vision; Ocular adaptation; Ophthalmic literature.

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Development of visual differentiations for stimuli acting from various distances. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat. Ser.fiziol. 1:169-181 '55.

(MLA 9:8)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii retseptornykh funktsiy, zaveduyushchiy V.G.Samsonova.

(SIGHT) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Differentiation limits of conditioned vocal and motor reactions and some functional particularities of the first and second signal systems under various conditions of interaction. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat. Ser.fiziol. 1:192-206 '55. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii retseptornykh funktsiy, zaveduyushchiy V.G.Samsonova.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Change in fine visual differentiations in accordance with the particularities of conditioned motor reaction. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv. deiat. Ser.fiziol. 1:182-191 '55. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii retseptornykh funktsiy, zaveduyushchiy V.G.Samsonova.

(SIGHT) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Effect of conversion of the signal meaning of light stimuli on the visual analyzer in the adult man. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat. Ser. fiziol. 2:5-26 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii retseptornykh funktsiy, zav. V.G. Samsonova.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (SIGHT)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Significance of various links of a conditioned reflex for the analysis of visual stimulation under various conditions of interaction of the signal systems. Zhur.vys.nerv. deiat. 6 no.2:185-200 Mr-Apr '56. (MLA 9:8)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Akademii nauk SSSR (REFLEX, CONDITIONED
eff. of various circumstances on threshold of
differentiation of visual stimulation)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Role of kinesthetic stimuli accompanying the response reaction in the perception of visual stimuli. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.5:1069-1072
Ag. 1956. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom L.A. Orbelli.
(MUSCULAR SENSE) (OPTICS, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Electrophysiology and biophysics of sense organs at the Twentieth
International Congress of Physiologists. Biofizika 2 no.2:270-278
'57. (MLA 10:6)

(BRUSSELS--SENSES AND SENSATION--CONGRESSES)
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Physiology of analysts at the 20th International Congress of
Physiologists. Fiziol.zhur. 43 no.4:377-385 Ap '57. (MLA 10:10)
(SENSES AND SENSATION)

SAMSONOVA, V. G.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1881. DIFFERENTIATION OF STIMULI IN CASES OF INTERACTION OF VARIOUS FORMS OF MOTOR-CONDITIONED REACTION AT AN EARLY STAGE OF THEIR ELABORATION IN ADULT MAN (Russian text) - Samsonova V. G. Inst. of Higher Nerv. Activity, USSR Acad. of Scis, Moscow - ZH. VYSSH. NERV. DEYAT. 1958, 8/3 (313-321) Graphs 3 Tables 1

The separate elaboration of 2 motor-conditioned reactions of different kind to one and the same light stimulus at an early stage of formation of conditioned connections leads to their being effected simultaneously. The simultaneous occurrence of 2 conditioned reactions is accounted for by their common link in the optical analyzer, through which the interaction of both reactions is effected. The simultaneity of 2 motor reactions leads, under the conditions of the experiment, to a collision, a peculiar 'struggle' of the nervous processes underlying the reactions. The collision of the nervous processes is displayed in the following: (a) change in the nature of the movements, (b) disturbance of optical differentiations: the threshold of the depth perception is considerably raised, and (c) disturbance of correspondence between the graduality of the reaction and the position of the stimuli in space. The main cause of the disturbances was the difference between the physiological mechanisms of the differentiation of stimuli in the case of each of these reactions. One of them was based on the interrelation of points of excitation and of differential inhibition, the second one was based on the graduality of the excitatory process. The results of the work are helpful in understanding the problem of physiological mechanisms accounting for the difficulties of effecting several working movements of different kind related to changes in the position of one and the same stimulus.

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Improvement in optic analysis in association with kinetic analysis
during conditioned motor reactions in an adult. Zhur.vys.nerv.
delat. 8 no.5:637-645 S-0 '58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR.

(PERCEPTION,

eff. of assoc of optic with kinetic analysis in motor
conditioned reactions (Rus))

(REFLEXES, CONDITIONED RESPONSES
same (Rus))

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Significance of the response reaction for the analysis of visual
stimulations. Probl.fiziol.opt. 12:124-139 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR.
(OPTICS, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Change in the sharpness of visual analysis during the interaction of successively produced conditioned reactions in the adult subject. Report No.1; Significance of the successive production of similar motor reactions for the sharpness of visual analysis of conditioned stimuli. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv. deiat. Ser.fiziol. 4:3-10 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (VISION)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Change in the sharpness of visual analysis during the interaction of successively produced conditioned reactions in the adult subject. Report No.2: Peculiarities in the differentiation of the stimulus following on or three positive conditioned reactions. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat. Ser.fiziol. 4:11-16 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (VISION)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Change in the sharpness of visual analysis during the interaction of successively produced conditioned reactions in the adult subject. Report No.3: Significance of the verbalisation of complex stimuli for the sharpness of their analysis. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat. Ser.fiziol. 4:17-20 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fiziologii retseptornykh funktsiy Instituta vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (VISION)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Electrophysiology and biophysics of sensory organs ad discussed
at the 21st International Physiology Congress. Biofizika 5
no.1:114-119 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(SENSORY ORGANS)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Peculiarities in the formation of conditioned motor reactions
and their significance for the analysis of visual stimuli.

Vop. psikhol. 6 no. 6:93-104 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Conditioned response)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Changes in the precision of visual analysis following the replacement of complex motor reactions by verbal reactions. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 10 no. 1:19-24 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institute of Higher Nervous Activity, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (VISION)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Some additional methodological features in studying the higher nervous activity of the adult. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 10 no.6:809-813 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut vyashey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Akademii nauk SSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

S/020/60/132/04/64/064
B011/B126

AUTHORS: Samsonova, V. G., Il'yanok, V. A.

TITLE: Variations in the Biocurrents of the Human Brain Due to the Effect of Complex Rhythmic Light Stimuli

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 4, pp. 964-967

TEXT: The object of this study is to examine the variation of the frequency spectrum of the human electro-encephalogram (EEG) under the influence of complex rhythms of blinker signals. These rhythms consisted of two and more uninterdivisible frequencies and were used at the same time. The rabbit's brain is not capable of selecting two simultaneous but different blinker signal rhythms (Ref. 1). The authors used a Walter harmonic analyzer in a rebuilt form (Ref. 3). It could select single frequencies in the range 1.5 to 480 cps series from the EEG. The light impulses were practically rectangular in shape. The ratio of duration of light to darkness was 1 : 1. The light stimuli were used for 50 sec at a time. Six healthy adults acted as guinea-pigs. In the first

Card 1/3

Variations in the Biocurrents of the Human
Brain Due to the Effect of Complex Rhythmic
Light Stimuli

S/020/60/132/04/64/064
B011/B126

series: two light stimuli with different frequencies - it was established that all the persons examined reacted to these two uninterdivisible rhythms of blinker signals (Fig. 1). Fig. 2 shows a typical variation of the amplitude characteristics of the EEG frequency spectrum. The amplitudes of the EEG biocurrents (14 or 40 cps), their total frequency (54 cps), and their differential frequency (26 cps) were raised by this. In the second series beams of light of another frequency were superposed on a rhythmic screen of a certain frequency illuminated with pulsating light. The reaction of the human brain was similar to that in the first series. In the third series the rhythmic light of a stimulator was projected onto the left half of the screen, while blinking light of another frequency (from a second photo-stimulator) was projected onto the right half. By repeating all combinations of the stimuli it was found that two simultaneously used rhythms of different frequencies are selected as if both stimuli were projected onto the same part. In 70% of the cases the use of three stimuli led to an increase in the amplitude of the EEG potentials of each frequency; but it was less than when two rhythms were used (Fig. 3). The summation and subtraction effects were retained.

Card 2/4 3

Variations in the Biocurrents of the Human
Brain Due to the Effect of Complex Rhythmic
Light Stimuli

S/020/60/132/04/64/064
B011/B126

In 30% of the cases the brain reproduced only two or even one rhythm. The simultaneous selection of four simultaneous rhythms could only be established in 31% of the tests. The amplitudes of the EEG frequencies thus caused were not high. Five simultaneous rhythms were not selected by the brain. Either one single rhythm was sorted out, or the whole EEG frequency spectrum was changed. These changes were similar to those caused by non-pulsating light, that is, the amplitudes of the α -rhythm were lowered. From the results the authors conclude that processes taking place during their tests in the sight organs are not linear. They thank L. G. Voronin, Professor, and Ye. N. Sokolov for making the tests possible in the laboratoriya analizatorov Moskovskogo universiteta (Analyzer Laboratory of Moscow University). There are 3 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute for Higher Nerve Activity of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/4 3

39179
S/196/62/000/013/008/018
E032/E114

27.1200
24.2500
AUTHOR:

Samsonova, V.G.

TITLE:

Change in the frequency spectrum of an
electroencephalogram of a man under the action of
coloured and white rhythmic light stimuli

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,
no.13, 1962, 2-3, abstract 13 V 13. (In: "Materialy
II Vses. konferentsii oftal'mologov, 1961"
("Proceedings of the 2nd All-Union Conference of
ophthalmologists, 1961"). Tbilisi, Resp.nauchn.o-vo
oftal'mologov GruzSSR (Republican Scientific
Association of Ophthalmologists, Georgian SSR), 1961,
391-392

TEXT:

Studies of changes in the frequency spectrum of
electroencephalograms of eleven subjects showed that at a certain
frequency of the light signals the amplitude of oscillations of
the same frequency reproduced by the brain depends on the
luminance and colour of the radiation. At low illumination levels
at the pupil, the amplitude of the reproduced oscillations was a
maximum in the blue and a minimum in the red.

Card 1/2

Changes in the frequency spectrum ... S/196/62/000/013/008/018
EO52/E114

At high illumination levels the reverse situation was found to occur and this corresponds to the Purkinje effect. It was found that the brain was able to reproduce two rhythms of different frequency without a simple relation between the two frequencies. It is also capable of reproducing a frequency equal to the sum of and difference of the two frequencies. This ability depends on the luminance and colour of the stimulant and is most clearly defined when the illumination at the pupil is 6-50 lx. ✓

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Features of the formation of gradual motor conditioned reactions in man and their significance for an analysis of optical stimuli. Zhur. vys.nerv.deiat. 11 no.3:402-407 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institute of Higher Nervous Activity, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Reflection of the features of day and twilight human vision
in the summary electrical activity of the brain. Biofizika
8 no.3:374-379 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii
AN SSSR, Moskva.

ALEKSEYENKO, Nina Yur'yevna; SAMSONOVA, V.G., otv. red.; GASANOV,
U.G., red. izd-va

[Interaction of simultaneous conditioned reactions in man]
Vzaimodeistvie odnovremennykh uslovnykh reaktsii u chelove-
ka. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1965. 149 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

IL'YANOK, V.A., kand. biolog. nauk; SAMSONOVA, V.G., doktor biolog. nauk

Effect of pulsating light sources on the electrical activity
of the human brain. Svetotekhnika 9 no.5:1-5 My '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii
AN SSSR.

(Fluorescent lighting--Physiological effect)
(Electroencephalography)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022484

s/0217/64/009/002/0226/0232

AUTHOR: Samsonova, V. G.; Il'yanok, V. A.

TITLE: Human brain electric activity changes during complex light stimuli of different intensities

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 226-232

TOPIC TAGS: EEG, simultaneous light stimulus, light frequency, light intensity, stimulus rhythm, EEG amplitude change, brain nonlinear analysis process

ABSTRACT: EEG changes were investigated in 11 subjects aged 18 to 30 yrs in a series of experiments under conditions of two or more simultaneously flashing lights with different frequencies and rhythms and intensity changes. Rhythmic light stimuli of different frequencies produced by photostimulators were projected simultaneously on a white screen. Various rhythm combinations of light frequencies ranging from 4 to 80 pps/sec were used. For each experiment EEG were recorded first in the dark, then in response to each of the rhythmic stimuli, and then in response to simultaneous flashing of two or more stimuli. EEG frequency spectra were analyzed with a low frequency. Walter,

Card

1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022484

analyzer modified to filter any frequency ranging from 1.5 to 96 cps. Findings show that the electric activity parameters of the brain reproduce two or three simultaneous flashing light stimuli of different frequencies and rhythms with the effect dependent on stimuli intensities. Any rhythmic combinations of stimuli ranging from 4 to 80 pps/sec are reproduced by the brain with best results for stimuli rhythms of 14 to 48 cps and poorest results for 60 to 80 cps. Amplitude changes for sum and differential frequencies when light intensities are increased indicate that the brain processes are nonlinear in nature. This nonlinearity of brain processes may account for the fact that this method results in considerably more refined analysis of frequency stimuli than other methods such as flashing light thresholds and subjective evaluations of rhythmic stimuli. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Dec62

DATE ACQ: 13Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS
Card 2/2

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

ACCESSION NR: AP4039385

S/0239/64/050/006/0649/0654

AUTHOR: Samsonova, V. G.

TITLE: Opposite effects of vestibular and optokinetic stimuli on the electrophysiological reaction of the human brain to flashing light frequencies

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR, v. 50, no. 6, 1964, 649-654

TOPIC TAGS: vestibular stimulus, optokinetic stimulus, visual vestibular analyzer, visual stimulus, electroencephalography

ABSTRACT: The separate and combined effects of a vestibular and an optokinetic stimulus on visual analyzer activity were determined by EEG frequency amplitude changes. Experiments were staged in a chamber with the subjects seated in a rotating chair encircled by an illuminated screen. The experimenter varied the vestibular stimulus by changing the rotation rate (1 to 18/min) or direction by remote control. Black stripes moving across the illuminated screen at a rate of 1-2/sec served as the optokinetic stimulus. After the subject

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039385

was exposed to prolonged rotation in the chair or to prolonged movement of the stripes, an achromatic flashing light ranging from 7 to 33 cps was produced on the screen. EEG with leads from the occipital or parietal area were recorded unipolarly by an Al'var oscillograph, and the EEG frequency spectra corresponding to the flashing light rhythm were filtered by a two-channel analyzer. EEG frequency amplitude changes were determined by the ratio between the frequency amplitude for the period preceding the test and that when the light was flashing. Findings indicate that the effect produced by the vestibular stimulus on flashing light frequency perception is opposite to the effect produced by the optokinetic stimulus. EEG frequency amplitude decreases with prolonged rotation of subject and increases with prolonged movement of stripes. When the stimuli are combined, with the subject rotated in one direction and the stripes moving in the opposite direction, EEG frequency amplitude change is negligible as a result of the opposite effects. The vestibular-optokinetic system does not appear to be a simple reflex system. The opposite effects on the cortex activity of the visual analyzer demonstrate the complex interaction of the visual, vestibular, and optokinetic systems which determine the orientation of man and animals in space. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039385

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nost' i
neyrofiziologii AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Higher Nervous
Activity and Neurophysiology AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Apr63

ATD PRESS: 3081

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Opposite changes in the electrophysiological reaction of assimilation to the frequency of light flashes by the human brain in the presence of vestibular and optokinetic stimulations. Fiziol.zhur. 50 no.6: 649-654 Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Functional organization of neurons of various types in the visual center in frogs. Zhur. vys. nerv. dela . 15 no.3:491-499 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

MRITYCHEVA, L.I.; SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Response of individual neurons of the optical lobe of the brain in a frog to the variation in length of light stimuli. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1242-1245 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Submitted September 19, 1964.

MRITYCHEVA, L.I.; SAMSONOVA, V.G.

Functional characteristics of the optic nerve in frogs depending
on the intensity of the photic stimulus. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat.
16 no. 1:125-127 Ja-F '66 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN
SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 26, 1965.

SAMSONOVA, V. I.

Feb 49

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Isotopes
Nuclear Physics - Iodine, Isotopes of

"The Isotope Exchange of Iodine Between KI and KIO_3 in Water Solutions," K. B. Zaborenko, M. B. Neyman, V. I. Samsonova, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosiv, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 4 *p. 541-4*

Discovers marked exchange of iodine between KI and KIO_3 , using a long-lived iodine isotope and conduction the reaction at temperatures higher than 100° . Submitted 20 Nov 48.

PA 27/49T90

VONSOVSKIY, S.V., red.; SAMSONOVA, V.I., red.; KHOMYAKOV, A.D.,
tekh. red.

[Theory of the ferromagnetism of metals and alloys]
Teoriia ferromagnetizma metallov i splavov; sbornik
statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1963. 536 p.
Translated from the English. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vonsovskiy).

SAMSONOVA, V.I.; VREDEN-KOBETSKAYA, T.O.

Reviews and bibliography. Usp. fiz. nauk 86 no.2:357-362 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SAMSONOVA, V.M.

Male lake frogs (*Rana ridibunda*) for pregnancy diagnosis in
mares. Veterinariia 37 no.10:66-67 0 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva.
(Frogs as laboratory animals)
(Pregnancy--Signs and diagnosis)
(Mares)

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 49080

Author : Samsonova, V.P.

Inst : -

Title : Some Results of Variety Tests in Fruit and Berry
Cultures in the RSFSR

Orig Pub: Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 2, 34-38

Abstract: The State-Commission of Fruit and Berry Cultures and Vinticulture of the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR directs the work of 87 state-owned variety testing plots in 49 oblasts, krays and republics. In these plots, 15 species have been tested. From 1947 to 1956, 1500 varieties have been examined. Over 1200 have been selected for

Card : 1/2

M-144

Country : USSR

M

Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

bs Jour: BZhEiol., No 11, 1958, No 49080

testing, among them 56 I.V. Michurin varieties
and over 700 other varieties from Soviet selectors.
The work of various variety testing and selection
stations is described. -- I.K. Fortunatov

Card : 2/2

SAMSONOVA, V.S.

Obtaining Cl. perfringens toxin on a culture medium of casein
and pancreatic hydrolysate. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immum. 33
no.12:138-140 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN
SSSR.

(CLOSTRIDIUM) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA) (CASEIN)

L 40745-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5012392

UR/0016/64/000/012/0043/0048

AUTHOR: Volkova, Z. M.; Vygodchikov, G. V.; Korn, M. Ya.; Gil'gut, Ye. A.;
Samsonova, V. S.; Solov'yev, N. N.

27
26
B

TITLE: Toxinogenesis of Cl. perfringens, I. A study of the morphology of Cl. perfringens and the dynamics of toxin formation on semisynthetic culture media

SOURCE: Zurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 12, 1964, 43-48, and insert facing p. 44

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, bacteria, bacteriology, morphology

ABSTRACT: The authors compared live and fixed Cl. perfringens cells under various conditions of fluorochromation and thus determined the optimum staining conditions. They found that chromatin elements and cytoplasmatic RNA could be detected in Cl. perfringens cells after fluorochromation with acridine orange; the differences between the live and fixed cells with respect to the morphology of the chromatin elements were noted.

Changes were noted in the morphology of the bacterial cells during different periods of growth. Toxin accumulated at the time of greatest multiplication of the culture and continued throughout the logarithmic growth phase.

Card 1/2

L 40745-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012392

Analysis of the data tentatively reveals that the release of *Cl. perfringens* toxin into the culture medium is related to active multiplication of the microbial cells. Further study is needed on the relationship between microbial structure and function - toxin production. This work is the first effort to link the cytological characteristics of *Cl. perfringens* structure with the process of toxin production.

It was found that the addition of acridine orange to the medium slowed the multiplication of *Cl. perfringens* cells during continuous growth and inhibited the production of toxin. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamalei AMN SSSR
(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

JPES

Card

ks
2/2

SAMSONOVA, V.S.; DAVANKOV, A.B.; LAUFER, V.M.

Purification and concentration of *Clostridium perfringens* anatoxin
with the use of NO anion exchange resin. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.
i imm. 41 no. 2:98-102 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN
SSSR i Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

VOIKOVA, Z.M.; VYGODSHIKOV, G.V.; KORN, M.Ya.; GIL'GUT, Ye.A.; BAKOROVA, V.S.;
SOLOV'YEV, H.N.

Toxinogenesis of Clostridium perfringens. Report No.1: Study of
the morphology of Clostridium perfringens and the dynamics of
toxin formation on semisynthetic nutritive media. Zhur. mikro-
biol., epid. i immun. 41 no.12:43-48 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

L 62620-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5011289

UR/0016/65/000/004/0137/0141

AUTHOR: Samsonova, V. S.; Volkova, Z. M.; Shamrayeva, S. A.;
Tsurikov, F. F.; Solov'yev, N. N.

2/20
B

TITLE: Dynamics of the redox potential (rH_2) and morphology of a *Cl. perfringens* culture during toxin formation in a semi-synthetic nutrient medium

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1965, 137-141

TOPIC TAGS: *Cl. perfringens*, toxin, bacteriologic culture method, redox potential, reducing agent, pH, nutrient medium, gangrene, tetanus, botulism

ABSTRACT: The effect of the redox potential (rH_2) on *Cl. perfringens* (strain No. 28-BP6K) multiplication and toxin formation was investigated in a semi-synthetic nutrient medium. Following sterilization of the medium in a 3 liter flask, glucose (0.5%) was added and a rubber stopper with 2 platinum electrodes and several tubes replaced the cotton stopper. The electrodes were immersed in

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Card 1/3

L 62620-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011289

the medium at a depth of 10 cm, and 30 min later the initial potential and pH values of the nutritive medium were determined. *Cl. perfringens* cultures were then placed into the medium and thermostated for 24 hrs. Culture samples were taken 30 min, 1 and 2 hrs later to determine pH values by an LF-5 potentiometer, toxin strength by titration on white mice, and redox potential by an electrical method. Platinum electrodes connected electrolytically to a standard calomel electrode were connected in series to a potentiometer. Also, the effects of reducing agents (thioglycolic acid, sodium sulfite, and sodium hydrosulfite) added to the medium in .05% amounts were studied. Findings show that *Cl. perfringens* multiplication and toxin formation take place at a definite redox potential (rH_2 10.0-12.0) which is established in the culture after 4-5 hrs of growth. With the addition of reducing agents, multiplication and toxin formation take place in 2-3 hrs. Parallel to the redox potential changes, the *Cl. perfringens* bacilli undergo significant morphological changes. To produce potent *Cl. perfringens* toxins, the nutrient medium should have a low initial redox

Card 2/3

L 62620-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011289

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F.
Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REP SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

SAMSONOVA, V.S.; VOLKOVA, Z.M.; SHAMRAYEVA, S.A.; TSURIKOV, F.F.; SOLOV'YEV, N.N.

Dynamics of the changes in the oxidation-reduction potential (rH_2) and morphology of *Clostridium perfringens* culture in the process of toxin formation on semisynthetic nutrient medium. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.4:137-141 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

SHAMRAYEVA, S.A.; VOLKOVA, Z.M.; SAMSONOVA, V.S.

Standardization of perfringens toxins and anatoxins in tissue culture. Zhur..mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no. 1:138-141
Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
Submitted August 12, 1964.

L 27114-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6017461

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/001/0138/0141

AUTHOR: Shamrayeva, S. A.; Volkova, Z. M.; Samsonova, V. S. 23 BORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)TITLE: Standardization of Clostridium perfringens ^btoxins^b and toxoids^b in tissue cultures^b

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1966, 138-141

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, immunology, bacteriology

ABSTRACT: Comparative in vivo and in vitro titration experiments were performed to study the sensitivity and uniformity of the tissue culture method of measuring the activity of toxins and toxoids. Fifteen different tissue cultures were used. A marked cytotoxic effect on a chick fibroblast culture was observed when toxins were present in filtrates of bouillon cultures of Cl. perfringens prepared on culture media from a base of pancreatic or fungal (aspergillus terricola) hydrolysate of casein. This effect was not observed when the toxin was broken down or neutralized. Titration of perfringens toxin in a chick fibroblast culture by its cytotoxic effect is a test that is just as sensitive as titration in white mice, if not more sensitive, and considerably more uniform. But the most sensitive proved to be the method of measuring toxin activity by the reaction of opalescence with a solution of lecithovitellin. In measurement of the antitoxin-fixation capacity of perfringens toxoids on tissue cultures, full coincidence was observed in results of titration on white mice and on a tissue culture of chick fibroblasts. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 12Aug64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001 [JPRS]
Card 1/1

UDC: 576.851.555.097.29.078.2

ACC NR: AP0020085

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0094/0098

AUTHOR: Zemlyanitskaya, Ye. P.; Samsonova, V. S.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences, SSSR
(Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSR)

TITLE: Obtaining dry concentrated Cl perfringins type E toxin

SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol, no. 6, 1966, 94-98

TOPIC TAGS: human disease, vaccine, ~~production methods~~ toxin, Clostridium
perfringins type E, **CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION**

ABSTRACT:

A purified, dry preparation of *Cl. perfringens* type E toxin that was stable when refrigerated was prepared from *Cl. Perfringens* type E no. 342. The toxin was concentrated by precipitation with ammonium sulfate, sodium chloride, and sodium hexametaphosphate at a pH of 3.5. Compares results of the three methods. Precipitation with ammonium sulfate and sodium chloride was the best method. The toxin preparations obtained had a specific activity of 10,000 to 30,000 Dlm/mg of protein nitrogen with a toxin output averaging 50%. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06.07/ SUBM DATE: 20Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 1/1

UDC: 615.372.576.851.555]-012

ACC NR: AP6032245

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/009/0066/0070

AUTHOR: Bulatova, T. I.; Matveyev, K. I.; Samsonova, V. S.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Cl. botulinum Type C toxin formation in symbiotic culture

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1966, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria toxin, ~~Cl. botulinum type C~~, botulinus toxin, toxin formation, toxin, bacteria, *BOTULISM*

ABSTRACT: A study of toxin formation by *Cl. botulinum* type C was performed as part of an evaluation of this strain for use in preparing toxoids and antisera. The original stain was weakly toxic but after growth with another species of *Clostridia* its toxogenicity increased. Similar results occurred when the bacteria were grown with cells of another genus. Physical properties of mixed and control cultures were different; better toxin-forming conditions existing in the former cultures. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 1/1

UDC: 576.851.553.095.38.097.29

ACC NR: AP6032245

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/009/0066/0070

AUTHOR: Bulatova, T. I.; Matveyev, K. I.; Samsonova, V. S.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Cl. botulinum Type C toxin formation in symbiotic culture

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1966, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria toxin, ~~Cl. botulinum type C~~, botulinus toxin, toxin formation, toxin, bacteria, *BOTULISM*

ABSTRACT: A study of toxin formation by *Cl. botulinum* type C was performed as part of an evaluation of this strain for use in preparing toxoids and antisera. The original stain was weakly toxic but after growth with another species of *Clostridia* its toxogenicity increased. Similar results occurred when the bacteria were grown with cells of another genus. Physical properties of mixed and control cultures were different; better toxin-forming conditions existing in the former cultures. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 1/1

UDC: 576.851.553.095.38.097.29

PANCHENKO, O.N.; SAMSONOVA, V.S.; KHRIPUNOVA, I.I.

Metabolism in tissue explants of the Maitland type. Biokhimiia
24 no.4:631-639 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(TISSUE CULTURE metab)

SAMSONOVA, Ye.

SAMSONOVA, Ye.

Establishing norms for fitting and assembly work. Sots. trad no. 5:
96-103 My '57. (MLBA 10:6)
(Machine-shop practice) (Production standards)

SAMSONOVA, Ye., inzh.

Modernization of the BKSM-5-5A tower crane. Na stroi. Mosk. 2
no.6:18-19 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SAMSONOVA, Ye., inzh.

Efficiency promoters of Trust No.5 for the mechanization of
construction in Moscow. Na stroi.Mosk. 2 no.8:28-29

Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SAMSONOVA, Ye.

Compiling consolidated time standards for installation work. Sots.
trud 4 no.5:91-96 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Machinery--Erecting work) (Time study)

ASHKENAZI, Yelena Konstantinovna, kand.tekhn.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye:
POZDNYAKOV, A.A., inzh.; KRAVTSOV, B.A., inzh.; KACHESOV, A.N., inzh.;
BUROV, M., student; ZVEREV, N., student; RAZUVAYEV, V., student;
ROBUSH, O., student; SAMSONOVA, Ye., student. KUSHLEYEV, N.G., red.;
GVIRTZ, V.L., red.izd-va

[Anisotropy of mechanical properties of some glass plastics; verbatim
report of a lecture] Anizotropiya mekhanicheskikh svoystv neko-
torykh stekloplastikov; stenogramma lektzii. Leningrad, Leningr.
Dom nauchno-tekhn.propagandy, 1961. 62 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Anisotropy) (Glass reinforced plastics)

SAMSONOVA, Ye.

Standardization of technological processes and time norm tables
for assembly work. Sots. trud 7 no.8:89-92 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Machine-shop practice--Production standards)

SAMSONOVA, Z.F.; SABIROVA, G.Sh.

Data on the bacteriology of protracted postdysenteric colitis. Trudy
Inst. kraev. eksper. med. no.3:43-49 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(COLITIS—MICROBIOLOGY)

SAMSONOVA, Z.F.

Variability of *Proteus morganii* and *Proteus vulgaris*. Vop.biol.i
kraev.med. no.3:225-229 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(PROTEUS) (VARIATION (BIOLOGY))

SAMSONOVA, Z.F.

Serologic properties of Morgan's bacillus. Vop. biol. i
kraev. med. no.4:466-469 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BAKHIMOV, N.P.; GANTONOVA, Z.F.; SABIROVA, G.Sh.

Microflora of gastric juice in chronic gastritis. Trudy Inst.
krasv. eksper. med. no.5:41-44 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

GVANTSELADZE, V.S.;SAMSONOVA, Z.I.

Effect of balneo-climatotherapy on certain immunologic and hematologic indexes in rheumatism in children. Vopr. pediat. 20 no.2:8-13 Mar-Apr 1952. (CJML 22:1)

1. Of the Children's Division, State Balneological Institute imeni Stalin (Director -- N. I. Nevskiy).

SAMSONOVA, Z. N.

24(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Nov. Universitet

Materialy I Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, 1956.
t. III: Atomnaya spektroskopiya (Materials of the 10th All-Union
Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956: 958-1061. 568 p. (Series: Iti
Sovoy Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 568 p. (Series: Iti
Naukheskiy sbornik, vyp. 4(9)) 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po
spektroskopii.

Editorial Board: G.S. Landsberg, Academician, (Resp. Ed.);
B.S. Medvedev, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
V.L. Babitskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
V.A. Fabrikant, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
V.G. Koritskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S.M. Ryskiy,
Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V.S. Rilyanuk
(Deceased), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
Gimberman, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
M.I. S.L. Gaser; Tech. Ed.: I.V. Saranyuk.

Purpose: This book is intended for scientists and researchers in
the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel
using spectrum analysis in various industries.

COVERAGE: This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies
of atomic spectroscopy presented at the 10th All-Union Confer-
ence on Spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by
members of scientific and technical institutes and include
extensive bibliographies of Soviet and other sources. The
studies cover many phases of spectroscopy: spectra of rare earths,
electromagnetic radiation, physicochemical methods for controlling
optical and spectroscopy, abnormal dispersion in metal vapors,
spectroscopy and the combustion theory, spectrum analysis of ores
and minerals, photographic methods for quantitative spectrum
analysis of metals and alloys, spectral determination of the
hydrogen content of metals by means of isotopes, tables, and
statistical study of variation in the parameters of calibration
curves, determination of traces of metals, spectrum analysis in
metallurgy, thermochemistry in metallurgy, and principles and
practice of spectrochemical analysis.

Card 2/31

Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference (Cont.)

507/1700

Karabash, A.G., Sh.I. Fezulyayev, R.L. Gilyareva, M.P.
— Spitkov, E.I. Salimova-Averina, E.M. Jambonova, L.J.
Krus, G.S. Murzova, L.S. Romanovich, L.A. V.P.
V.M. Lipatova, S.E. Jazanova, L.I. Poguchina, V.P.
Masheva, Ye.P. Voronova, P.D. Gorbunova, P.A. Kostarova,
M.I. Kostereva, A.Y. Yelortskaya, and M.M. Kurnetova.
Methods of Spectrochemical Analysis of Pure Metal for
Deurities

556

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

7-1-59

Card 31/31

SAMSONOVA, Z. N.

PLASMA SPECTROSCOPY
807/2413

Abstracts from USSR. Komissiya po sovetskoye izobrazheniye
Metody opticheskoy plazmy v analize metallakh (Methods of Determining Anal-
yses in Pure Metals). Moscow, 1960. All p. (Series: Iss. Trudy, 12) 3,500
copies printed.

Bezp. Zna.: A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, and D.I. Ryabchikov, Doctor of Chemical
Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: M.P. Volynskiy; Techn. Ed.: T.Y. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists, metallurgists, and
engineers.

CONTENTS: The articles describe methods for detecting and determining various ad-
mixtures and their traces in pure metals. Also discussed are many chemical,
physicochemical, spectrochemical, and luminescence methods of
analyzing mixtures in the plasma. The editors state that these methods have
been developed within the last five or six years by various Soviet scientific
institutions and are now widely used in research and factory laboratories of the
Soviet Union. No personalities are mentioned. References, mostly Soviet,
accompany each article.

Molodtsov, S.D., and S.M. Solodovnik. Analysis of Blasts for Determining
Admixtures 172

Krupa, L.S., A.D. Karabek, Sh. I. Pervulayev, V.N. Lipson, and V.S.
Kulikov. The Spectrochemical Method of Determining Admixtures in Metallic
Blasts and its Compounds 175

Silvestrov, S.I., and Ye.K. Goltsevskiy. Determination of Small Quantities
of Lead in Metallic Blasts 187

Silvestrov, S.I., and L.A. Zvezdina. Determination of Admixtures of
Cadmium, Silver, and Gold in Metallic Blasts with the Aid of Blasts. 191

Silvestrov, S.I., and Ch.I. Kovt. Determination of Admixtures of Arsenic,
Iron, Manganese, and Tellurium in Blasts 206

Petrovskiy, D.I., and V.E. Polynov. Determination of Small Quantities of
Bismuth in Blasts with the Aid of Blasts 211

Novikova-Kozlovskaya, L.P. Determination of Lithium in Blasts
with the Aid of Blasts 224

Mal'nev, D.B., and N.Y. Blinov (deceased). Polarographic Determination
of Copper Admixtures in Metallic Blasts 228

Pillay, L.A., R.A. Mohan, and Z.A. Zaidi. Spectroanalytic De-
termination of Admixtures in Blasts 227

Vozhukhin, S.Ye., P.I. Polynov, and N.Y. Anisimov. Methods of Spectral
Determination of Cadmium, Arsenic, Bismuth, Lead, and Tin in Blasts and
in Molysmen 236

Karabek, A.D., Z.M. Zvezdina, S.I. Salimov-Arslanov, and Sh.I. Pervulayev.
Determination of Admixtures in Molysmen and its Compounds 235

Petrovskiy, D.I., Ye.P. Golubitskiy, and L.Y. Borisov. Method of Direct
Determination of Lead, Cadmium, Bismuth, Arsenic, and Tin in Molysmen
with the Aid of Optical Spectroscopy 265

Ryabchikov, D.I., Ye.K. Goltsevskiy, and L.I. Levin. Determination of Oxygen
and Nitrogen in Molysmen and in Blasts by the Vacuum-Fusion Method 261

KARABASH, A.G.; PEYZULAYEV, Sh.I.; SLYUSAREVA, R.L.; SOTNIKOVA, N.P.;
SMIRNOVA-AVERINA, N.I.; SAMSONOVA, Z.H.; KRAUZ, L.S.; MOROZOVA, G.G.;
ROMANOVICH, L.S.; SMIRENKINA, I.I.; LIPATOVA, V.M.; SAZANOVA, S.K.;
PUGACHEVA, L.I.; USACHEVA, V.P.; VORONOVA, Ye.F.; GORBACHEV, P.D.;
KOSTAREVA, F.A.; KOSTAREVA, N.T.; YELOVATSKAYA, A.F.; KUZNETSOVA, N.N.

Spectrochemical analysis of pure metals for impurities. Fiz.
sbor. no.4:556-562 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Spectrochemistry)

SAMSONOVA, Z.N.

Mechanism of the "carrier" effect on the intensity of spectral
lines. Opt. i spektr. 7 no.4:466-472 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Beryllium alloys--Spectra)

24,2120

37219

S/051/62/012/004/003/015
E039/E485

AUTHOR: Samsonova, Z.N.

TITLE: On the mechanism of the effect of "carriers" on the intensity of spectral lines

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.4, 1962, 466-472

TEXT: The role of "carrier" materials which when added to samples in a constant current electric arc increase the intensity of the observed spectral lines has been examined in a number of works. The effect of these "carriers" is not clearly understood. In the present paper an attempt is made to obtain a general law. The samples used consisted of BeO to which was added 1×10^{-1} to 1×10^{-2} wt % of Cd, Ba, Au, Sb, Fe, Mn, Mg, Tl, Pb, Te, Cr, Sn, Pt, Bi, Al, Ni, Mo, Co, V, Cu, In, Ag, Ca and, as "carriers", NaCl, Ga₂O₃, AgCl, powdered metallic silver, H₃BO₃ and S. The "carriers" were added in quantities of 0.35, 0.91, 1.94, 4.40, 11.62, 26.16 at.% of Na, Ga, Ag, S and B in relation to metallic Be. Six series of mixtures for each carrier were investigated. The source of excitation was a constant current arc between carbon electrodes (270 V, 14 A). Each sample contained 30 mg BeO. The Card 1/3

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observed changes in the intensity of the lines depend on the effect of the "carriers", on the kinetic evaporation of the admixture and on conditions in the excitation zone. It is shown that the average temperature $\bar{T}$ of the plasma is decreased with increasing content of all investigated "carriers" except H_3BO_3 and S. The degree of ionization of iron increases with plasma temperature and is independent of the type of "carrier". Previous workers have shown that on increasing the content of easily ionized components in an arc, the degree of ionization increases. The results obtained in this paper do not confirm this but the difference may be due to the lower plasma temperatures in the present investigation. The effect of various factors on line intensity is shown graphically. Graphs are also presented showing the dependence of the degree of ionization on plasma temperature for a number of elements ranging from Pt, which exhibits little ionization at about 6000°K, up to Ca which is almost fully ionized at this temperature. It is shown that elements with a low ionization potential (e.g. Ca) lower the temperature, significantly strengthening the arc lines and slightly weakening the spark lines, while elements with a high ionization

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potential (e.g. Cd, Pt, etc) strengthen the weak spark lines and have little effect on the arc lines. It is confirmed that the electric field plays an important role in transferring material into the arc column. The distribution of the intensity of lines along the axis of the arc is also determined, a region of constant temperature being observed in the centre section of the arc. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1961

Card 3/3

GOLIK, N.I., prof.; CHERNYSHEVA, L.N.; TARASOVA, M.M.; SAMSONOVA, Z.V.;
KOTENEVA, V.M.; MOGIL'NAYA, V.Z.

Analysis of clinical and pathomorphological materials on multiple
sclerosis from 1946 to 1957. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst:
no.13:258-262 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.I.Golik) Kurskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

Name: SAISONOVA-SEMEANOVA, Tat'yana Ionovna

Dissertation: State of the visual nerve apparatus of the organ
of vision during the distinct course of cranial-
cerebral wounds and their consequences

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 17 May 55, Council of Saratov State Med Inst

Certification Date: 11 May 57

Source: BMVO 15/57

BOROD'KO, S.L.; SAMSONOVICH, L.G.

Compatibility of the live vaccines, pf plague, tularemia,
brucellosis, and anthrax under experimental conditions in guinea
pigs. Sbor. nauch. rab. Elist. protivochum. sta. no. 1:193-
203 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

(PLAGUE) (TULAREMIA) (BRUCELLOSIS) (ANTHRAX)
(VACCINES)

BOROD'KO, S.L.; SAMSONOVICH, L.G.

Influence of revaccination on immunological changes in animals
vaccinated with complex vaccines. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
32 no.9:42-47 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Elistinskoy protivochumnyy stantsii.
(VACCINATION) (PLAGUE) (TULAREMIA)
(BRUCELLOSIS) (ANTHRAX)

BOROD'KO, S.L.; SAMSONOVICH, L.G.

Duration of the immunity in guinea pigs vaccinated with a complex live vaccine against plague, tularemia, brucellosis and anthrax. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.2:25-28 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

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(IMMUNITY) —

(PLAGUE--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

(TULAREMIA) (BRUCELLOSIS)

(ANTHRAX--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

BOROD'KO, S.I.; SMIRNOVICH, L.G.

Duration of immunity in following simultaneous epicutaneous
vaccination against plague, tularemia and brucellosis. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.10:20-25 O '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

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SAMSONOVICH, L. L.

33582. O Lechenii Novoobrazovaniy Predstatel'noy Zhelezy Estrogennymi Presparatami.
(Doklad Na 8-Y Nauch. Sessii Stalingr. Med. In-ta 5 Apr. 1948 G.) Klinich. Meditsina,
1949, No. 10, c. 54-47. Bialiogr: c. 57

SO: Letopis'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949